AQUATONE BRIEFING PAPER FOR THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF RE GUIDED MISSILES, ATOMIC ENERGY, AND LONG RANGE BOMBERS

Gentlemen.

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We propose to define for you the unique role which AQUATONE-type photography plays in the production of National Intelligence estimates, which provide the basis for important decisions affecting the National Security. All of the principal objectives we will discuss fall into those strengths that have been determined by the National Intelligence Community to be the most significant in the Soviet ability to strike at the United States.

	These are: The Soviet guided missile system, the Soviet nuclear weapons production program, and the Soviet long-range bomber force.
	We defense plans, and budgets to support them, involve vast sums of money and allocation of effort, and, admittedly, are at present based on information having these margins of possible error. Accordingly, such plans and budgets can be materially affected by reducing these margins. And we feel that in the AQUATONE system we have an important tool in reducing these possible errors.
25X1D	In the critical field of Soviet guided missile development, we find
5X1D	some of our major intelligence gaps.
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issile facilities	ATONE operations in July of 1956 two small probable were photographed, but it was not until about two weeks tually seen a major physical facility supporting the USSR set program.	
relatively new re or oblique in this se actual launchin ctual long-range: a the rangehead s ret visual eviden	URA TAM, we have photographed and can study in detail angehead still under construction. The overcast on the display obscures our ability to identify what is probably as area—with its associated equipment, and—conceivably—missiles. There is, however, considerable information support elements. The TYURA TAM photography is the are of a facility bearing on the Soviet ICBM test program, scured coverage could have given indications not only of	
te status of the presided missile est an evaluation of	rogram but possibly the timinga critical element in the timates, andat the momentwould be particularly useful current Soviet claims on ICBM progress. We intend to	
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	Our principal estimative problems with regard to the Soviet long- samps beamber force relate to its capabilities for attack on the US, in numbers and types of delivery vehicles available to the force as well as the availability of nuclear weapons of various types. While our exploitation of a wide variety of intelligence data has permitted broad estimates of the strength and capa- dilities of the long-range bomber force, there are significant gaps which we selieve could be narrowed by additional photographic coverage. Photography of MOSCOW/FILI, the only known producer of BISON jet heavy bombers, has mabled us to determine more precisely the production capacity of the plant, limitar photography of the aircraft factories at VORONEZH, KUYBYSHEV, LAZAN, and IRKUTSKwould enable us to measure their actual and]
	extential production capabilities with a degree of precision not now possible.	2
: 1	SARATOV/ENGELS in European Russia and IKRAINA in the Soviet Far East are major BISON bases and that CHEPELEVK and BELAYA TSERKOV are major BEAR bases. Photography confirming his belief would provide bench marks enabling us to ascertain far more scurately than is now possible the size and deployment of Soviet heavy]

Valuable intelligence by-products also can be anticipated as a result of the coverage of the primary systems we have discussed. Route photography can be expected to yield significant details of other Soviet air installations, transportation systems, industrial facilities, and other economic and military targets which could be of a significance only slightly less than the information we anticipate on primary objectives. One of the outstanding bonus effects that we know will be derived by future exercise

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of the AQUATONE capabi	lity wil	l be s	m increase	in our	knowledge	of	Soviet
air defense capabilities.							

In knowledge will result in a firmer basis for operational plans that involve employment of our nuclear strike force. And it also must be noted that the exercise of the AQUATONE capability over otherwise largely inaccessible areas of the Soviet Union could reveal installations and activities of a completely unknown but highly significant nature. In the TASHKENT area of the Soviet Union, close to the Afghan border where we had previously known only of the deployment of Soviet tactical aircraft, photography has revealed an airstrip of approximately 15,000 feet in length is under construction. The establishment of such a facility in an area not normally considered to be the site of long-range air force operations opens up a new region of research into possible Soviet plans for employment of its long-range aircraft. As a specific by-product, AQUATONE photography yields terrain information from which accurate radar navigation and bombing charts can be construed.